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A CONTINUATION OF THE 1963 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES FOLLOW-UP STUDY.

COLORADO STATE UNIV., FT. COLLINS

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A SAMPLE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING IN 1963 WAS SURVEYED 2 YEARS AFTER GRADUATION. THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE GRADUATES POST HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES--(1) 123 WENT DIRECTLY TO SCHOOL, (2) 84 WENT DIRECTLY TO WORK, (3) 83 WENT TO SCHOOL AND THEN TO WORK, AND (4) 59 WENT TO WORK AND THEN TO SCHOOL. DATA WERE ANALYZED FOR EACH GROUP ACCORDING TO--(1) AGE, SEX, EDUCATION, MOBILITY, MARITAL STATUS, HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM, FATHER'S OCCUPATION, (2) NUMBER OF JOBS HELD, FULL OR PART-TIME NATURE OF THE JOBS, TYPE OF INDUSTRY, TYPE OF JOB, REASONS FOR LEAVING THE JOB, (3) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ATTENDED, TYPE OF SCHOOL, MAJOR, LENGTH OF TIME AT SCHOOL, AND REASONS FOR LEAVING, AND (4) THE INTERESTS AND ATTITUDES OF THE GRADUATES TOWARD VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. SUBJECTS WHOSE FATHERS WERE EMPLOYED IN SKILLED AND SEMISKILLED OCCUPATIONS HAD MORE INTEREST IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND LESS INTEREST IN HIGHER EDUCATION THAN THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN THE PROFESSIONAL GROUP. HOWEVER, 58.4 PERCENT OF THIS GROUP AND 74.1 PERCENT OF THE GROUP WHOSE FATHERS WERE PROFESSIONS DESIRED A COLLEGE EDUCATION. (PS)

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A Continuation of the 1963 High School Graduates Follow-up Study

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VT 01250

Introduction

This report is a continuation of the 1963 Colorado High School Graduates Follow-Up Study. The follow-up study was conducted by the Research Coordinating Unit at Colorado State University, and it was completed in June, 1966. Recommendations were made in that report to continue the analysis of the follow-up data by examining in depth several parts of the report.

This follow-up information can best be analyzed by dividing the sample into several different groups. These groups are to be based on differences in characteristics among the sample. One characteristic which appeared to differentiate the sample is their post high school activities. Four groups are identified by this procedure:

1) Those that went directly to school. This group is composed of those individuals who went directly to school after graduating and were still in school at the time of the survey.

2) Those that went directly to work. This group consists of graduates who went directly to work after graduation and they did not attend any other school after high school.

3) Those that went to school and then to work. These individuals went directly to school after graduation but were not in school at the time of the survey. It is assumed that most of this group got jobs after leaving school.

4) Those that went to work and then to school. This group of graduates began working after high school but then attended school at some later date.

These four groups of high school graduates were selected since they appear to represent the typical post high school activities of most graduating seniors. By surveying these 1963 graduates at a point more than two years since they

graduated, their job and school histories were more firmly established. By identifying their job and school history patterns the four groups can be studied individually. The group that went directly to school is most often thought of as the "college bound" graduates. This group is expected to have a limited job history and strong interests in completing their college education. The group that went directly to work is expected to have an extensive job history, and they are expected to lack interest in any further education. The group that went to school and then to work (school-to-work) is expected to be more oriented toward vocational education than the first two groups. The portion of the sample that went to work and then to school (work-to-school group) is expected to have a somewhat higher interest in completing college than the group that went directly to work or the school to work group.

Another characteristic that seemed to differentiate the sample was the father's occupation of the 1963 graduates. This characteristic measures the occupational background of the sample. Two groups are distinguished by this criteria. One is that group of graduates whose fathers have professional, technical, or managerial jobs, and the other is that group whose fathers have clerical, sales, skilled and semi-skilled occupations. It is expected that those graduates who come from professinnal or managerial background homes will exhibit different job and school history patterns from those who come from skilled and semi-skilled background homes.

These and other speculations concerning these different types of graduates will be examined by analyzing separate sources of information about each of the selected samples. These analyses will include: age, sex, education,

mobility, high school programs, and father's occupation. Another section will analyze the job history information and will include: number of jobs held, full or part-time nature of the jobs, type of industry, type of job, and reasons for leaving the job. Another analysis will investigate the school history data and will include: number of schools attended, type of school, major, length of time at school, and reason for leaving. In another section of the data analysis the interests and attitudes of the graduates toward vocational education will be examined.

An implications section is included to draw together some of the analyses found in the other sections of the report. It is hoped that an examination of this data will lead to a better understanding of the high school graduate in Colorado and his interest in vocational education.

Results of the Demographic Analysis

Introduction

Due to the fact that not all subjects answered all questions, the figures listed in all the following tables were computed by determining the number who responded to each portion of the item as the percentage of the total number who responded to the item. All percentage figures were rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent, therefore, the figures do not necessarily add to 100 percent.

The results of the sorting on the items listed on page one of the questionnaire have been summarized in Tables 2 through 8. These analyses will include: Mobility, age, sex, marital status, high school programs, employment status, and father's occupation.

Table 1. Gross Breakdown of the Data by the Post-High School Activities, Sample Size, and Percentage of the Total Respondents for each Post-High School Activity.

Post-High School Activities	N	Percent
Went Directly to School	123	35.2%
Went Directly to Work	84	24.1
Went to School Then to Work	83	23.8
Went to Work Then to School	59	17.0
Total	349	100.0%

Table 2. Mobility of Subjects Within State Areas and to Out-of-State Listed as a Percentage of Subjects From Each High School and Present Residence for Each Post-High School Activity.

Area	Post-High School Activities									
	Went Directly to School		Went Directly to Work		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	High School	Present Residence	High School	Present Residence	High School	Present Residence	High School	Present Residence	High School	Present Residence
	N=123		N=84		N=83		N=60		N=350	
Denver Central	55.3	50.0	39.3	35.7	34.9	26.5	53.3	43.3	46.3	39.7
Western Mountain	4.9	4.1	13.1	9.5	16.9	9.6	5.0	3.3	9.7	6.6
Navajo Trail	3.3	3.3	7.1	6.0	4.8	2.4	3.3	1.7	4.6	3.7
Arkansas Valley	28.5	22.0	22.6	20.2	21.7	20.5	20.0	15.0	20.0	20.0
South Platte	8.1	14.0	17.9	17.9	21.7	15.7	18.3	11.7	15.4	14.9
Outside Colorado	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	15.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table 2 total percentage figures indicate that the majority of areas within the state lost subjects with the exception of the Arkansas Valley and South Platte Areas. Over 15 percent of the sample lived outside of the state. This fact is in line with a similar finding in a preliminary study of 1963 Colorado High School graduates.

Closer inspection of this table reveals a significant increase in present residence of subjects in the South Platte area within the group that continued their education directly after high school. Finally, the work only group sought employment within the state after high school with no emigration to other states noted.

Table 3. Age of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Age	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=84	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=60	Total N=350
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3
19	3.3	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.3
20	74.8	66.7	73.5	56.7	69.4
21	22.0	23.8	24.1	33.3	24.9
22	0.0	3.6	1.2	5.0	2.0
Other	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data of Table 3 indicates that a majority of the subjects, across post graduate activities, were 20 years of age at the time of the survey with a quarter of the respondents 21 years of age.

Table 4. The Sex of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents For Each Post-High School Activity.

Sex	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=83	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=60	Total N=349
Male	62.6	37.3	42.4	56.7	50.7
Female	37.4	62.7	57.8	43.3	49.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Analysis of the respondents by sex shows that more than half of the males sought further education while a majority of females went to work upon completing high school requirements. This trend is reversed in the last two groups.

Table 5. The Marital Status of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents For Each Post-High School Activity.

Marital Status	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=83	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=58	Total N=347
Single	86.9	36.1	53.0	75.9	63.8
Married	13.1	62.7	44.6	22.4	34.0
Divorced	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.9
Widowed	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5 shows that a clear majority of the respondents are single. Almost 87 percent of the subjects who sought furthur education immediately after high school were single, while 63 percent of the group that began working after high school were married. Information in Table 4 would suggest that this latter group is predominately female. More than three-quarters of the work-to-school group are single.

Table 6. The High School Curriculum of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

a)

High School Curriculum	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=84	Went to School Then to Work N=82	Went to Work Then to School N=59	Total N=349
General	24.4	66.7	42.7	52.5	43.6
Vocational	2.4	16.7	8.5	3.4	7.4
Pre-Coll.	73.2	13.1	48.8	44.1	47.9
Other	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b)

High School Curriculum	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School	Went Directly to Work	Went to School Then to Work	Went to Work Then to School	Total %
General N=152	19.7	36.8	23.0	20.4	100.0
Vocational N=26	11.5	53.8	26.9	7.7	100.0
Pre-Coll. N=167	53.9	6.6	23.9	15.6	100.0
Other N=3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total N=349	35.2	24.1	23.5	16.9	100.0

Total percentage data of Table 6a indicates that less than eight percent of the sample pursued a vocational major in high school, while over 47 percent took the college preparatory curriculum. Closer inspection of the table shows 73 percent of the group that continued their education immediately after high school took a college preparatory course with less than 3 percent pursuing a vocational curriculum. This is in contradistinction to the group that began working after completion of high school. Here over sixteen percent took a vocational course with a substantially larger percentage pursuing a general curriculum than in the former category.

Inspecting this same data (Table 6b) in terms of the particular curricula taken by these four groups, one observes that over 50 percent of the subjects who took a vocational curriculum immediately secured work after high school. In addition, more than 36 percent of the respondents who pursued a general course in high school went directly to work thereafter.

Table 7. The Present Employment Status of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Presently Employed	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=84	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=60	Total N=350
Yes	32.5	64.3	66.3	63.3	53.4
No	67.5	35.7	33.7	36.7	46.6
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Data in the above table show that a simple majority of the sample was employed at the time of the survey. However, over 67 percent of the group that went directly to school was not employed, whereas more than 64 percent of the working group was employed. Finally, over 60 percent of the latter two groups were employed.

Table 8. The Father's Occupation of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for each Post-High School Activity.

a) Father's Occupation	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=120	Went Directly to Work N=76	Went to School Then to Work N=77	Went to Work Then to School N=60	Total N=333
Technical, Professional	24.2	7.9	7.8	15.0	15.0
Managers	31.7	26.3	31.2	23.3	38.8
Clerical, Sales Secretarial	13.3	6.6	10.4	11.7	10.8
Craftsmen, Foremen	10.8	25.0	22.1	25.0	18.8
Service and Operative	13.3	10.5	10.4	10.0	11.4
Laborers	13.3	18.4	18.2	10.0	11.4
Unknown, None	3.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.5
Total percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b) Father's Occupation		Post-High School Activities				
		Went Directly to School	Went Directly to Work	Went to School Then to Work	Went to Work Then to School	Total %
Technical, Professional	N=50	58.8	12.0	12.0	18.0	100.0
Managers	N=96	39.6	20.8	25.0	14.6	100.0
Clerical, Sales Secretarial	N=36	44.4	13.9	22.2	19.4	100.0
Craftsmen, Foremen	N=64	20.3	29.7	26.6	23.4	100.0
Service and Operative	N=38	42.1	21.1	21.1	15.8	100.0
Laborers	N=41	12.2	39.0	34.1	14.6	100.0
Unknown, None	N=15	26.7	26.7	26.7	20.0	100.0
Total	N=333	36.0	22.8	23.1	18.0	100.0

Information in Table 7a reveals that over one-third of the school only group have fathers employed in managerial capacities, while just over a quarter of the work only group have fathers employed in this occupation. However, this percentage increases to over one-third again in the school-to-work group. Finally, over 23 percent of the work-to-school group have fathers employed as managers and a full 25 percent whose fathers are craftsmen and foremen.

Analyzing the data in terms of specific occupational categories, Table 7b, one finds that 58 percent of the subjects, whose fathers fall in the technical, professional category, went directly to school. Just under 40 percent of the subjects whose fathers are managers sought higher education after high school, while almost a third of the subjects who began working after high school had fathers who were craftsmen and foremen. Interestingly , over 40 percent of the subjects whose father's occupations come under the category of service and operatives continued their educations directly after high school. And finally, 39 percent of the subjects whose father's were employed as laborers went directly to work after high school.

Summary of the Demographic Analysis

The following is a brief summary of significant points uncovered through analysis of the demographic characteristics of the sample.

Classifying the respondents in terms of post-high school activities indicated that a third of the respondents continued their education immediately after completing high school, while approximately a quarter were categorized into the work only and school-to-work groups. Less than 20 percent of the sample qualified for the work-to-school group.

Data in Table 2 reveals that most areas of the state lost subjects between 1963 and 1966 with over 15 percent emigrating to other states. A large part of the percentage is accounted for by subjects who continued their education, that is, the school only and work-to-school groups, with the remaining amount obtaining employment outside of Colorado.

Part of these two educating seeking groups attended schools outside of the state as seen in Table 18 and part in Colorado as evidenced by the increase in present residence areas over high school area in the South Platte region in which several institutions of higher education are located (Table 4).

This emigration is not meant to imply that the state is losing population because the immigration more than makes up for the people leaving Colorado. In addition, many of those who have left have done so on a temporary basis. Some will return to the state when they have completed the requirements of their schooling or armed forces obligation.

Finally, Table 2 shows the stability of the group that went directly to work upon completing high school requirements. All of these subjects were able to find employment in Colorado. No case of emigration to other states was noticed.

In further developing a demographic picture of these graduates, one finds that at the time of the survey, subjects were between 20 and 21 years of age (Table 3). The majority of respondents who continued their education directly

after high school were single males, while those subjects who sought employment after high school were married females (Tables 4 and 5).

Interestingly, those subjects who composed the work-to-school group predominately were single. It might be hypothesized that these respondents felt inadequately prepared, vocationally, and therefore held off marriage until they completed further education.

In terms of the curricula that these subjects took in high school (Tables 6a and b), it appears that almost half of the sample took a college preparatory course. Almost three-fourths of the group that continued their education directly after high school came under this category. This seems to reflect the national emphasis on higher education.

However, less than 8 percent of the sample pursued a vocational curriculum with two-thirds of the work only group having taken a general high school course (Table 6a). When these same data are analyzed in terms of the curricula taken by the subjects (Table 6b) it immediately becomes apparent that over 50 percent of those subjects who took a vocational course sought employment after high school.

Two-thirds of the group that sought higher education after high school were not employed at the time of the survey (Table 7). The remaining third primarily were employed on a part-time basis (Table 10), probably during summer vacations and after school. All other groups were employed at the time of the survey.

Finally, almost 60 percent of those subjects whose father's were classified in technical-professional occupations went directly on to school, while 39 percent of the respondents whose fathers were laborers went directly to work after high school (Table 8b). Here it may be inferred that many subjects patterned their educational or vocational pursuits after those of their fathers.

Results of the Job Characteristics Analysis

Introduction

The subjects' job history, since completing high school, was evaluated in this part of the survey and included the following analyses: Number of jobs held, the nature of the work, the industry and occupation in which employed, area of work, year started and length in months on the job(s), and reason for leaving the job(s). In dichotomizing the various jobs held after completing high school, the latest job refers to the current, or most recent one, followed by previous or second latest job. The other jobs category designates three but not more than five jobs.

Information concerning the respondents job has been compiled in Tables 9 through 16.

Table 9. The Number of Jobs held by Subjects Listed as the Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Number of Jobs	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=84	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=59	Total N=349
None	8.1	13.1	4.8	6.8	8.3
One	20.3	34.5	19.3	23.7	24.1
Two	18.7	23.8	34.9	35.6	26.6
Three or More	52.8	28.6	41.0	33.9	41.0
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9 indicates that over 40 percent of the sample held three or more jobs, while a quarter of the sample each held at least one of two jobs. Closer inspection of the data shows that over 50 percent of the subjects, who sought higher education, held 3 or more jobs while more than a third of the working group held a single job since completing high school. The percentage of this latter group that did not hold jobs, since graduation, probably represents housewives, because a majority of this group was female, as shown in Table 4.

The results of Table 10 indicate that part-time employment was held primarily by subjects on their latest job in the school only group. In contrast, more than three-fourths of the work only group held full-time jobs on their latest job. This latter finding holds for both the school-to-work and the work-to-school groups. At the time of the survey, almost three-quarters of the work-to-school group had found full-time employment after completing additional education.

Table 10. The Full or Part-Time Nature of the Job Listed as the Percentage of Respondents Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Nature of Work	Post-High School Activities														
	Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs
	N=111	N=85	N=98	N=70	N=43	N=36	N=79	N=62	N=52	N=53	N=40	N=31	N=313	N=249	N=218
Full-Time	29.7	44.7	48.0	84.3	65.1	77.8	82.3	24.2	50.0	73.6	52.5	48.4	62.6	59.8	53.2
Part-Time	70.3	55.3	52.0	15.7	34.9	33.2	17.7	75.8	50.0	26.4	47.5	51.6	37.4	40.2	46.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Evaluation of Table 11 reveals that for the most part subjects were employed by three industries, namely, non-profit, hospital, education and government; business and service; and trade, retail and wholesale. A third of the sample was employed by the first named industry, as shown by the total percentage figures, while approximately 30 percent of the subjects each were employed on their second latest job as well as preceeding jobs, by the trade, retail and wholesale industry.

Trends of relative job stability and instability were noted within the agriculture, construction and mining, and manufacturing industries across jobs. For example, a trend of decreasing percentages from the other jobs category to latest job category is evidenced in three of the four post-high school activities. Relative stability is seen in the group that went directly to work in the trade, retail and wholesale, and business and service industries.

Appraisal of total percentage figures in Table 12 shows a trend of occupational mobility from other jobs to the latest job held. This may be a function of work experience (work only group) and/or further education (remaining groups). More detailed analysis reveals a significant percentage increase from the other jobs category to the latest job category across post-high school activities in the technical-professional, managerial and clerical, sales, and secretarial occupations.

Of those subjects who continued their education directly after high school one-third to almost one-half were employed as laborers. The inference is made that this was part-time or summer work which enabled the students to continue with their education.

Table 11. The Industries of Jobs Listed as the Percentage of the Total Respondents Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Industry	Post-High School Activities														
	Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job N=112	Second Latest Job N=88	Other Jobs N=114	Latest Job N=73	Second Latest Job N=44	Other Jobs N=37	Latest Job N=79	Second Latest Job N=63	Other Jobs N=52	Latest Job N=55	Second Latest Job N=40	Other Jobs N=30	Latest Job N=319	Second Latest Job N=235	Other Jobs N=232
Agriculture	3.6	1.1	7.0	5.5	2.3	8.1	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.5	6.7	3.1	1.3	6.0
Construction & Mining	5.4	6.8	6.1	2.7	13.6	10.8	0.0	1.6	3.8	5.5	2.5	0.0	3.8	6.0	5.6
Manufacturing (heavy)	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	7.9	0.0	3.6	2.5	0.0	2.5	3.4	0.8
Manufacturing (light)	4.5	5.7	5.3	2.7	6.8	2.7	3.8	1.6	3.8	5.5	2.5	0.0	3.4	4.3	3.4
Transportation & Communication	2.7	4.5	2.6	10.4	0.0	8.1	5.1	4.8	1.9	3.6	7.5	3.3	5.3	4.3	3.4
Trade, Retail & Wholesale	24.1	29.5	33.3	19.2	25.0	18.9	19.0	27.0	44.2	12.7	27.5	40.0	19.7	27.7	34.5
Business and Service	15.2	14.8	24.6	27.4	27.3	29.7	27.8	31.7	17.3	20.0	30.0	23.3	21.9	24.3	23.7
Non-Profit, Education, Hospital, Gov't	37.5	21.6	10.5	16.4	15.9	10.8	26.6	12.7	19.2	36.4	17.5	16.7	30.1	17.4	13.4
Armed Forces	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.4	0.0
Other, None, Unknown	3.6	12.5	8.8	8.2	9.1	10.8	7.6	12.7	7.7	5.5	7.5	10.0	6.0	11.1	9.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12. The Occupations of Jobs Listed as the Percentage of All Subjects Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Occupation	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job N=110	Second Latest Job N=87	Other Jobs N=101	Latest Job N=62	Second Latest Job N=41	Other Jobs N=35	Latest Job N=78	Second Latest Job N=61	Other Jobs N=52	Latest Job N=51	Second Latest Job N=39	Other Jobs N=28	Latest Job N=304	Second Latest Job N=231	Other Jobs N=[illegible]
Professional-Technical	10.0	6.9	1.0	8.1	4.9	0.0	16.7	5.0	1.9	13.7	5.1	0.0	11.5	5.6	1.5
Managerial	1.8	0.0	4.0	4.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	1.7
Clerical, Sales Secretarial	29.1	27.6	21.8	48.4	46.3	20.0	37.2	32.8	32.6	37.3	30.0	35.7	36.2	32.0	19.2
Craftsmen, and Foremen	5.5	4.6	6.9	8.1	2.4	11.4	3.8	5.0	3.8	5.9	5.1	3.6	5.6	6.1	4.8
Service and Operative	13.6	24.1	19.8	17.7	22.0	20.0	23.1	36.1	32.6	11.8	20.5	25.0	16.4	26.0	17.6
Laborers	40.9	36.8	25.5	17.7	22.0	45.7	14.1	16.4	25.0	25.5	35.9	35.7	25.3	28.1	29.2
Unknown, None	0.9	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13. The Area of Work Listed as a Percentage of All Subjects Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Area of Work	Post-High School Activities														
	Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs	Latest Job	Second Latest Job	Other Jobs
	N=113	N=88	N=106	N=72	N=44	N=38	N=78	N=62	N=53	N=55	N=103	N=32	N=318	N=297	N=229
Denver Central	47.8	48.9	46.2	34.7	31.8	34.2	26.9	32.3	27.7	43.6	20.4	46.9	39.0	33.0	42.4
Western Mountains	7.1	5.7	8.5	9.7	9.1	13.2	10.3	19.4	20.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.2	8.1	10.9
Navajo Trail	3.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	4.5	5.3	3.8	4.8	5.7	1.8	1.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.5
Arkansas Valley	16.8	19.3	23.6	18.1	25.0	13.2	17.9	17.7	15.1	14.5	4.9	9.4	17.0	14.8	17.9
South Platte	11.5	9.1	9.4	18.1	18.2	21.1	15.4	8.1	9.4	12.7	5.8	15.6	14.2	9.1	12.2
Outside Colorado	13.3	14.8	10.4	15.3	11.4	13.2	25.6	17.7	11.3	27.3	4.9	25.0	19.2	11.4	13.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13 shows that 33 to 43 percent of the sample worked in the Denver area. In the group that continued their education directly after high school, this figure approached 50 percent, ostensibly, because of the number of universities and institutions of higher education located in that area.

The Arkansas Valley is the second most populated work area; however, a decreasing trend, from other jobs to latest job held, is noted in the aforementioned group.

Relatively more stability of employment location, across jobs, was shown by the work only group than by the other three groups.

Both the Western Mountain and Navajo Trail areas lost a portion of the labor market as subjects progressed twoard their latest job.

Finally, a significant amount of out-of-state migration is evidenced by all groups. The trend to move out-of-state increases in the direction of the latest job, especially in the school-to-work and work-to-school groups.

The data of Table 15 indicate that a majority of the subjects were employed for six months or less on their respective jobs. This is especially true of the school only group. Here more than 80 percent were employed, across jobs, for this short period. These figures probably indicate summer positions.

An exception to the above finding is seen in the work only group. Almost 50 percent remained on their latest job between one and two and a half years.

It is further noted that the percentage of subjects decreases in the direction of the latest job in the six months or less and up to one year employment categories; however, the reverse trend is evidenced beyond one year's employment.

Table 14. The Year Started the Job Listed as a Percentage of All Subjects Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Year Started Job	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job N=109	Second Latest Job N=87	Other Jobs N=103	Latest Job N=70	Second Latest Job N=42	Other Jobs N=35	Latest Job N=77	Second Latest Job N=61	Other Jobs N=54	Latest Job N=52	Second Latest Job N=40	Other Jobs N=31	Latest Job N=308	Second Latest Job N=230	Other Jobs N=223
1960	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3
1961	1.0	3.4	5.8	1.4	0.0	8.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	1.3	1.3	4.5
1962	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	7.4	5.8	0.0	3.2	2.3	3.0	4.0
1963	6.4	9.1	37.9	35.7	38.1	54.3	14.3	24.6	35.2	10.0	35.0	35.5	15.6	23.0	39.5
1964	13.8	42.5	44.7	21.4	30.9	20.0	22.1	23.0	38.9	15.4	27.5	35.5	17.9	32.6	38.1
1965	74.3	39.1	5.8	38.6	23.8	17.1	58.4	45.9	16.7	63.5	37.5	22.6	60.4	37.8	12.6
1966	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15. The Length of Time on the Job Expressed as a Percentage of All Subjects Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

Length in Months	Post-High School Activities: Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job N=108	Second Latest Job N=82	Other Jobs N=89	Latest Job N=[illegible]	Second Latest Job [illegible]	Other Jobs N=32	Latest Job N=73	Second Latest Job N=59	Other Jobs N=51	Latest Job N=51	Second Latest Job N=39	Other Jobs N=31	Latest Job N=298	Second Latest Job N=218	Other Jobs N=204
0-6	81.5	80.5	82.0	56.4	65.0	65.6	61.6	84.7	90.2	62.7	69.2	80.6	64.4	78.9	80.9
7-12	3.7	6.1	[illegible]	16.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.2	10.2	7.8	15.7	18.0	16.1	12.4	11.5	14.2
13-30	14.8	13.4	3.4	47.0	15.0	[illegible]	16.4	5.0	2.0	21.6	12.8	3.2	23.2	9.6	4.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total percentage figures of Table 16 indicate that most respondents left their jobs to continue their education. However, this trend decreases from other jobs held to the latest job where the majority of the subjects disclosed that they were still on the job. Closer inspection of specific post-high school activities reveals that going to school was the primary reason given for leaving the job in all groups except the work only group. In this group, between 11 and 19 percent each indicated they left earlier jobs to take better jobs, better pay, to move, or because the present job was completed. A majority of these subjects were still on their latest job at the time of this survey.

Table 16. The Reason for Leaving, If not Still on the Job Listed as a Percentage of all Subjects Who Held Each Number of Jobs for Each Post-High School Activity.

	Post-High School Activities														
	Went Directly to School			Went Directly to Work			Went to School Then to Work			Went to Work Then to School			Total		
	Latest Job N=112	Second Latest Job N=87	Other Jobs N=105	Latest Job N=69	Second Latest Job N=43	Other Jobs N=37	Latest Job N=75	Second Latest Job N=46	Other Jobs N=54	Latest Job N=53	Second Latest Job N=40	Other Jobs N=32	Latest Job N=309	Second Latest Job N=238	Other Jobs N=228
None	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
Still on Job	38.4	5.7	3.8	68.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	4.3	5.6	51.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	3.0	3.1
Go to School	44.6	56.3	57.1	0.0	2.3	2.7	12.0	28.3	37.0	28.3	47.5	31.3	24.0	38.7	40.0
Job Finished	0.0	3.4	4.8	1.4	11.6	18.9	0.0	4.3	1.9	5.7	2.5	3.1	1.3	4.6	6.1
Go to Service	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.5	1.9	1.9	10.0	0.0	0.6	3.4	3.9
Health	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
Temporary Seasonal	9.0	9.1	13.3	5.8	9.3	5.4	1.3	15.2	9.3	5.7	5.0	18.8	5.8	8.8	11.8
Discharges	0.0	5.7	3.8	1.4	7.0	10.8	1.3	6.5	3.7	0.0	2.5	3.1	0.6	5.0	4.8
Moved	0.0	1.1	2.9	2.9	19.0	13.5	0.0	9.0	11.1	1.9	7.5	12.5	1.0	6.7	7.9
Dissatisfaction	0.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	2.7	1.3	9.0	16.7	1.9	7.5	9.4	1.0	7.6	5.7
Marriage	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.0	8.1	1.3	9.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	1.8
Pregnant	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.8	0.0
Better Job	0.0	1.1	8.6	0.0	19.0	8.1	0.0	15.2	5.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	6.6
Better Pay	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	7.0	16.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	9.4	0.0	4.2	4.4
Advance	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.9
Other	5.4	2.3	1.9	4.3	9.3	8.1	5.3	9.0	3.7	1.9	2.5	6.3	4.5	4.6	4.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Summary of the Analysis of Job Characteristics

The following summarizes the findings of an analysis of the respondents job history since completing high school.

Over 50 percent of the school only group (predominately male) held three or more jobs (Table 9) and these, for the most part, were of a part-time nature as shown for this group in Table 10. In may be inferred that these jobs probably were summer or after school positions, the money from which assisted these subjects in meeting their school expenses.

The above findings are in contradistinction to those regarding the work only group (predominately female). Over a third of these respondents held a single job since graduation; an additional 24 percent held two jobs. All of these positions were of a full-time nature.

Considering the industry (Table 11) in which subjects were employed, one finds, that across activities and jobs held, three industries were the major employers, namely, non-profit hospital, education, and government; business and service; and trade, retail and wholesale.

A trend of job mobility is noted in the agriculture, construction and mining and manufacturing industries (Table 11). The percentage employed decreases from other jobs to latest job held. The reverse trend is evidenced in the major employing industries. These findings may be explained as a function of further educational attainment by the respondents, that is, with further training subjects are drawn away from lower paying jobs; e.g. non-profit, education, hospital, and government.

The greatest employment stability across jobs held was demonstrated by the working group. This was especially evident in the business and service industry. As previously noted, this group is predominately female in

composition with the largest percentage of subjects classified in the clerical, sales and secretarial occupation (Table 12).

Further pursuing the groups' occupational classification one finds that the largest percentage of the school only group are laborers. This supports the fact that the majority of these subjects are still in school (Table 16) finding available part-time work (Table 10) to defray school expenses.

The school-to-work and work-to-school groups, like the work only group, exhibited occupational stability across jobs held in the clerical, sales and secretarial occupation. An exception is found in the work-to-school group which is composed of slightly more males than females. A large percentage of this group are classified as laborers across all jobs held. Again it is inferred that part of this group is still in school and obtaining available part-time employment.

However, of greater importance is the finding of occupational mobility across jobs held. For example, the percentage of jobs held increases from other jobs to latest job in the professional-technical, managerial as well as the clerical, sales and secretarial occupations. The reverse trend was demonstrated in the remaining occupations. The tenative explanation offered is the same as that for the similar phenomenon found in the industrial classification of respondents. This holds for the entire sample except those subjects who have worked continuously since completing high school.

Information in Table 13 indicated that a large percentage of the sample worked in Colorado's largest industrial area, Denver. This is especially true of the school only group, ostensibly, because several institutions of higher education are located in this region. Secondly, the Western Mountain and Navajo Trail areas lost subjects as they progressed

toward their latest job.

More importantly, a significant amount of out-of-state migration was evidenced by all groups. The trend to move to another state increased in the direction of the latest job, especially in the school-to-work groups. Further training and/or work experience may be contributing to this emigration. However, the data in Table 16 suggest that a better position, job dissatisfaction, moving, etc. were also contributing factors.

Table 15 shows that the majority of the school only group held a greater number of temporary jobs (6 months or less) than did the stable, full-time working group in which 47 percent held their latest job between one and two and a half years.

Finally, Table 16 supports the preceeding findings in that a large percentage of the school only group left their latest job to pursue further education, while the larger percentages of the remaining groups were still on their latest job at the time of the survey.

Results of the School Characteristics Analysis

Introduction

This part of the survey investigated the respondents post-high school educational background and included the following analyses: the number of schools attended; the area, year started and type of school; the subject's major in school, degree earned and reason for leaving school. With the exception of the analysis of the number of schools attended, the work only group was eliminated from all analyses since the subjects who composed this group have no post-graduate school history. In the breakdown of post-graduate activities into latest and earlier schools attended, the former refers to the current or most recent school attended while the latter designates the one or two schools previously attended.

Information relating to the subjects school background has been compiled in Tables 17 through 23.

Table 17. The Number of Schools attended Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Number of Schools Attended	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=83	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=60	Total N=349
0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	23.8
1	69.0	0.0	77.1	60.0	53.3
2	26.0	0.0	21.7	31.7	19.8
3	4.1	0.0	1.2	8.3	3.2
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18. The Ares of School Attended Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Area	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=122	Earlier N=42	Latest N=83	Earlier N=20	Latest N=62	Earlier N=30	Latest N=267	Earlier N=92
Denver Central	29.5	16.7	27.7	20.0	32.3	30.0	29.6	23.9
Western Mountain	5.7	4.8	9.6	5.0	6.5	3.3	7.1	4.3
Navajo Trail	4.9	9.5	4.8	0.0	1.6	3.3	4.1	5.4
Arkansas Valley	7.4	19.0	15.7	10.0	9.7	13.3	10.5	15.2
South Platte	28.7	23.8	22.9	30.0	16.1	13.3	24.0	21.7
Outside Colorado	23.8	26.2	19.3	25.0	33.9	36.7	24.7	29.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19. The Year Started School Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Year	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=122	Earlier N=42	Latest N=82	Earlier N=20	Latest N=58	Earlier N=29	Latest N=262	Earlier N=91
1963	70.5	88.1	79.3	95.0	17.2	13.8	61.5	65.9
1964	15.6	9.5	15.9	5.0	41.4	72.4	21.4	28.6
1965	12.3	2.4	4.9	0.0	36.2	13.8	15.3	5.5
1966	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.9	0.0
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20. The Type of School Attended Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Type of School	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=123	Earlier N=42	Latest N=83	Earlier N=20	Latest N=60	Earlier N=30	Latest N=266	Earlier N=92
Public University	47.2	23.8	19.8	45.0	28.3	23.3	34.2	28.3
Private University	1.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.7	1.5	6.5
Public College	30.1	31.0	21.9	15.0	18.3	10.0	24.8	20.7
Private College	8.9	9.5	2.4	5.0	1.7	0.0	5.3	5.4
Technical School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Junior College	4.1	19.0	14.5	10.0	10.0	6.7	8.6	13.0
Public Vocational	0.0	2.4	3.6	5.0	1.7	10.0	1.5	5.4
Private Vocational	0.8	2.4	22.9	0.0	16.7	10.0	11.3	4.3
Extension School	1.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.7	6.7	2.6	2.2
Hospital	2.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Armed Forces School	3.3	2.4	8.4	10.0	15.0	23.3	7.5	10.9
Company School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	0.4	1.1
Other	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20 shows that of the subjects who started school and later went to work, almost one-half (45%) started in a public university, but this figure drops to almost 20% for the latest school attended. The reverse situation is true for the group which went directly to school, with almost 24 percent starting in a public university and increasing to just over 47 percent for the latest school attended.

In all groups, there was an increase in the percentage attending a private vocational school as the latest school attended.

Table 21. The Major of Subjects Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Major	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=123	Earlier N=40	Latest N=79	Earlier N=19	Latest N=58	Earlier N=30	Latest N=260	Earlier N=89
General	4.1	10.0	6.3	5.3	5.2	16.7	5.0	11.2
Secretarial	1.6	2.5	19.0	0.0	13.8	10.0	9.6	4.5
Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barber and Cosmetology	0.0	2.5	11.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.2	1.1
Technical Voc.	2.4	2.5	2.5	10.5	6.9	13.3	3.5	7.9
Medical Tech. & Nursing	8.1	7.5	7.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	7.3	3.4
Military	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
Religious	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Science and Math	16.3	12.5	8.9	5.3	19.0	6.7	14.6	9.0
Engineering	13.0	12.5	6.3	10.5	3.4	3.3	8.8	9.0
Agriculture and Forestry	3.3	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2
Humanities & Language	19.5	17.5	13.9	47.4	19.0	26.7	17.7	27.0
Social Science	21.1	10.0	7.6	10.5	10.3	6.7	14.6	9.0
Business	6.5	5.0	8.9	10.5	6.9	10.0	7.3	7.9
Physical Ed.	1.6	10.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5
Home Economics	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.0	3.4	6.7	1.5	3.4
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Humanities and language has the largest percentage of majors in all classifications shown in Table 21, except the latest school attended by those subjects who went directly to school where more than 21 percent are in Social Science. The group that went to school, then to work is the only group showing a significant decrease in the Humanities and Language major from earlier schools attended to latest school attended.

Table 22. The Degree Earned Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Degree	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=122	Earlier N=41	Latest N=76	Earlier N=19	Latest N=59	Earlier N=28	Latest N=257	Earlier N=88
None	3.3	85.4	63.2	78.9	35.6	60.7	28.4	76.1
Still in School	96.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	44.1	7.1	56.8	2.3
Graduate-no degree	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Certificate	0.0	7.3	21.1	21.1	8.5	10.7	8.2	11.4
Diploma	0.0	4.9	9.2	0.0	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
Other	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	17.9	1.9	6.8
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23. The Reason for Leaving School Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Reason for Leaving	Post-High School Activities							
	Went Directly to School		Went to School Then to Work		Went to Work Then to School		Total	
	Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended		Schools Attended	
	Latest N=123	Earlier N=41	Latest N=72	Earlier N=21	Latest N=62	Earlier N=25	Latest N=257	Earlier N=87
None	0.0	4.9	6.9	14.3	1.6	4.0	2.3	6.9
Still at School	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	0.0	57.2	0.0
Financial	0.0	17.1	9.7	19.0	11.3	4.0	5.4	13.8
Graduated	0.0	7.3	27.8	0.0	11.3	20.0	10.5	9.2
Go to Service	0.0	2.4	1.4	4.8	1.6	0.0	0.8	2.3
Ill Health	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.8	1.6	12.0	0.8	4.6
Grades Inadequate	0.0	12.0	1.4	19.0	8.1	0.0	2.3	10.3
Transferred or Moved	0.0	24.4	2.8	4.8	3.2	16.0	1.6	17.2
Dissatisfaction	0.0	14.6	16.7	0.0	6.5	20.0	6.2	12.6
Marriage	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.3
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Offered Job	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.8	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.1
Family Difficulties	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Completed Training	0.0	2.4	8.3	9.5	9.7	16.0	4.7	8.0
Other	0.0	12.2	8.3	9.5	3.2	8.0	3.1	10.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Summary of the School Characteristics Analysis

The following is a brief summary of significant points uncovered through analysis of the subjects school history background.

The data in Table 17 reveals that, with the exception of the work only group, the majority of the sample attended one school after completing high school requirements. More specifically, approximately 70 percent of the school only group attended one school in contrast to the work only group which did not pursue education beyond high school. It is assumed that this school is a four year public or private university or college, and further that these subjects are still in attendance. Interestingly, the work-to-school group showed the largest percentage of subjects attending two or three schools. Here it may be inferred that the group is heterogeneous in its educational/ vocational interests.

Since the major Colorado Universities are in the Denver Central and South Platte areas, the majority of subjects who are in school could be expected to be concentrated in these areas. This is supported by the data given in Table 18, which shows these two sections as the areas of latest school attended for a total of 58.2% of the group who went directly to school, 50.6% of the group went to school then to work, and 48.4% of the group who went to work and then to school.

This table also shows that approximately one-fourth of all respondents are attending an out-of-state school, with the largest percentage being the group who went to work upon completion of high school and started to some type of post-high school at a later date.

The procedure used to classify the subjects into groups would be the cause of the percentages given in Table 19 concerning the year stared to school. The school only and school-to-work groups would be expected to start school

at an earlier date than the work-to-school group.

Table 20 shows that of all subjects who went directly to school, almost one-half are currently attending a public university, with public colleges second. All other types of schools rank relatively low in this classification.

In the school-to-work group, the largest percentage attended a private vocational school as the latest school, with public colleges ranking second, and public universities ranking third. This group also had the highest percentage (14.5%) of any group attending a junior college.

In the work-to-school group, 28.3% attended a public university, 18.3% attended a public college, and 16.7% attend a private vocational school. A comparatively high percentage of this group (15%) attended an armed forces school.

The type of school attended may be related to the type of major chosen by subjects in the various categories. The respondents who went directly to school tend to follow a major in social science, humanities and language, and science and math, in that order. The school-to-work group is more diversified concerning the area of study, with more emphasis on vocational occupation majors.

Although the majority of all respondents are still in school or quit school without earning a degree, about 30% of the school-to-work group earned a certificate or diploma as shown in Table 22. Table 23 shows "graduated" to be the response given most frequently by this group for the reason for leaving the latest school attended. This again points out the tendency of this group to obtain vocational training and then go to work.

Results of the Analysis of Graduate Interests and Attitudes

Introduction

In this portion of the survey the subjects interests and attitudes were quantified toward high school curricula; occupations; parental, peer and school influence during high school; future educational or technical training; and vocational education. Again the data were categorized in terms of four possible post-high school activities.

Information concerning subject interests and attitudes has been compiled in Tables 24 through 30.

Table 24. Responses to the question: Were the major subjects you studied in high school helpful in obtaining a job? All Responses for Tables 24-30 Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents for Each Post-High School Activity.

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=107	Went Directly to Work N=73	Went to School Then to Work N=77	Went to Work Then to School N=56	Total N=313
Yes	24.3	57.5	37.7	46.4	39.3
No	75.7	42.5	62.3	53.6	60.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 24 shows that those subjects who went directly to work and did not attend school were the only group which predominantly felt high school courses were beneficial in obtaining a job. Of the respondents who went directly to school, three-fourths indicated high school courses were not helpful.

Table 25. Responses to the Question: If there had been a school offering vocational classes in your hometown area when you graduated, would you have attended such a school if it had offered courses in which you were interested?

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=120	Went Directly to Work N=80	Went to School Then to Work N=80	Went to Work Then to School N=56	Total N=336
Yes, wanted to attend such a school.	2.5	12.5	12.5	21.4	10.4
Yes, it would have cost less.	0.8	18.8	10.0	12.5	9.2
Yes, wanted to stay home while attending school.	0.0	8.8	5.0	3.6	3.9
No, wanted to attend school away from home.	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.4	6.3
No, interested in further schooling.	0.0	28.8	2.5	5.4	8.3
No, wanted to attend college.	86.7	10.0	50.0	42.9	52.4
Other	5.0	16.3	10.0	8.9	9.5
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Every classification shown in Table 25 indicated preference for attending college except the group which went directly to work where almost 29 percent indicated no interest in further schooling with only 10 percent stating a desire to attend college. This group also indicated the greatest interest in attending a vocational school (40.1%), followed closely by the work-to-school group (37.5%).

Table 26. Responses to the question: If a vocational school were started in the area where you live at this time and offered courses in fields of interest for you, how would you feel?

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=120	Went Directly to Work N=77	Went to School Then to Work N=79	Went to Work Then to School N=57	Total N=333
Unhappy to see such a school	2.5	6.5	1.3	3.5	3.3
Indifferent to such a school	15.8	1.3	6.3	7.0	8.7
Happy to see it started, but not interested in enrolling	60.8	32.5	45.6	43.8	47.7
Interested in enrolling to increase present skills	8.3	32.5	20.3	19.3	18.6
Interested in enrolling to develop new skills	2.5	19.8	17.7	21.1	13.2
Other	10.0	7.8	8.9	5.3	8.4
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27. Responses to the Question: Where did you obtain the most information and knowledge about your present field of study or work activity prior to your beginning school or going to work? (Source of information) What has influenced you the most in your choice of major field or work activity?

Source	Post-High School Activities: Source of Information: Went Directly to School N=101	Went Directly to Work N=57	Went to School Then to Work N=65	Went to Work Then to School N=44	Source of Influence: Went Directly to School N=84	Went Directly to Work N=43	Went to School Then to Work N=50	Went to Work Then to School N=39
Family	22.8	22.8	33.8	20.5	25.9	27.9	24.0	23.1
Friends	18.8	22.8	26.2	25.0	26.2	23.3	36.0	35.9
Public Schools	49.5	52.6	35.4	40.9	39.4	46.5	38.0	28.2
Other	8.9	1.8	4.6	13.6	8.3	2.3	2.0	12.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27 shows that the public schools were the greatest single source of information and influence in all categories, with the group that went directly to work having the largest percentage giving this response in both instances.

Table 28. Responses to the question: How did your parents (or guardians) feel about your choice of major field or work activity?

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=123	Went Directly to Work N=69	Went to School Then to Work N=82	Went to Work Then to School N=55	Total N=329
Strongly Approved	51.2	39.1	42.7	34.5	43.8
Approved	39.0	49.3	45.1	41.8	43.2
Somewhat Indifferent	7.3	5.8	6.1	14.5	7.9
Dissaproved	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.7
Strongly Dissapproved	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Not aware of my present Plans	0.8	1.4	2.4	5.5	2.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 29. Responses to the Question: As you plan for your occupational future do you have a preference for:

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=122	Went Directly to Work N=76	Went to School Then to Work N=83	Went to Work Then to School N=57	Total N=338
Working with ideas?	14.8	1.3	10.8	10.5	10.1
Doing technical work?	2.5	11.8	10.8	12.3	8.3
Some phase of business?	8.2	17.1	19.3	14.0	13.9
Some phase of agriculture	4.1	5.3	2.4	0.0	3.3
Professional Occupations?	28.6	3.9	16.9	17.5	18.3
Social Service Occupations?	23.8	6.6	14.5	15.8	16.3
The Fine Arts?	2.5	3.9	2.4	1.8	2.7
Occupations centered around home & family?	2.5	21.1	12.0	12.3	10.7
Not given sugficient thought	5.7	22.4	8.4	3.5	9.8
Other	7.4	6.6	2.4	12.3	6.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30. Responses to the question: As you see your present situation, how much higher education or technical training would you like to have?

Response	Post-High School Activities				
	Went Directly to School N=115	Went Directly to Work N=76	Went to School Then to Work N=78	Went to Work Then to School N=53	Total N=322
Short vocational Course	1.7	30.3	15.4	11.3	13.4
One Year of Vocational School	3.5	11.8	10.3	1.9	6.8
Two years of Vocational School	0.9	11.8	5.1	9.4	5.9
Four years College or Complete College	92.2	22.4	64.18	75.5	66.1
No additional schooling desired	1.7	23.7	5.1	1.9	7.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30 shows that the group which went directly to work has a much greater interest in vocational schooling than any other group. This group also has the largest percentage indicating no desire for additional schooling.

Summary of the Analysis of Graduate Interests and Attitudes

The following is a summary of the findings of an analysis of survey questions concerning school and work interest of the respondents.

As shown in Table 24, about 60% of the total respondents felt that the high school curriculum was not helpful in obtaining a job. The data show that these subjects who have had no additional schooling since completion of high school went directly to work indicating high school sources were helpful in obtaining a job. There are several factors which would account for the responses received to this question. Most important of these might be the fact that the greatest majority of all subjects followed a college preparatory curriculum in high school (Table 6a). Another possible contributing factor may be the part-time nature of the jobs held by most subjects attending school. Table 10 indicates that over 70 percent of the school only group are holding part-time jobs. The job may or may not be related to the training the subject has had, but is merely a means of getting through school. On the other hand, the work only group is holding more full-time jobs and would therefore tend to go into jobs for which they are qualified. Table 10 shows that over 84 percent of this group were working full-time at the latest job held.

Although the majority of all students expressed a desire to attend college as shown in Table 25, all groups indicated a significant interest in vocational classes at the time of high school graduation except those who went directly to school. In that group, a total of over 3 percent indicated any desire to attend a vocational school.

The highest interest in vocational courses was shown by the group who went directly to work with a total of 40 percent indicating an interest for various reasons. A contrast that appears throughout the analysis in which this group is involved is that roughly one-fourth of the subjects definately indicated no interest in further schooling. This is pointed out in Table 25 and again in Table 30. In both tables the percentage indicating this lack of interest in further schooling is relatively high in comparison to the three major remaining groups.

Table 25 shows subject interest in vocational classes at the time of high school graduation while Table 26 indicates this same interest at the present time. Table 26 shows an increase in interest in all categories since completion of high school, with the greatest increase being in the group who went directly to work. Approximately 52 percent of this group indicates an interest in vocational training at the present as compared to 40 percent shown by Table 25. This is an increase of 12 percent, while the group going directly to school shows an increase of over 7 percent, the school-to-work group over 10 percent, and the work-to-school group with the least increase shows almost a 4 percent increase.

Table 27 reveals what appears to be a paradox in that public schools were reported as the greatest single source of information and influence concerning major field or work activity. Yet in response to the question, "Were the major subjects you studied in high school helpful in obtaining a job?" the majority answered no.

Table 29 shows that the group who went directly to school primarily is interested in working with ideas, professional occupations

and social service occupations while the group who went directly to work has very little interest in these things. The responses reported in this table seem to verify the opposing interest of these two groups while pointing out homogeneity within the groups. On the other hand, the school-to-work and work-to-school groups appear to be much more heterogeneous in interest. This is indicated by the relatively close percentage of interest in six out of eight interest responses for these two groups.

Almost 24 percent of the work only groups report that they do not desire any additional schooling in contrast to 1.7%, 5.1%, and 1.9% in the three remaining groups as shown in Table 30. At the same time over 30 percent of this group indicates a desire for vocational training as opposed to 1.7%, 15.4%, and 11.3% in other groups.

A desire to complete four years of college is expressed by a majority of all subjects in the group that went directly to school, the school-to-work group and the work-to-school group.

Results of the Father's Occupation Analysis

Introduction

After the survey data were differentiated and analyzed in terms of post-high school activities, the sample was analyzed a second time to determine its occupational background. Here the differentiating characteristics chosen was the father's occupation of the subjects. This characteristic helped delineate the sample into two groups: those graduates whose father's have professional, technical or managerial jobs (Professional-Managerial) and those whose fathers were employed in clerical, sales, skilled, and semi-skilled occupations (Skilled-Semi-Skilled). This investigation included the following general analyses: demographic, job characteristics, school history and interests and attitudes.

Information relating to this section has been compiled in Tables 31 through 44.

Table 31. The Present Employment Status of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by their Father's Occupation.

Present Employment Status	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=172	Skilled-Semi-Skilled N=203	Total N=373
Yes	42.4	64.5	54.7
No	57.6	35.5	43.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 32. The High School Curriculum of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

a.

High School Curriculum	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=172	Skilled-Semi-Skilled N=201	Total N=373
General	40.1	47.8	44.2
Vocational	2.9	11.4	7.5
Pre-College	56.4	39.3	47.2
Other	0.6	1.5	1.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

b. High School Curriculum		Father's Occupation: Professional-Managerial	Skilled-Semi-Skilled	Total %
General	N=165	41.8	58.2	100.0%
Vocational	N=28	17.9	82.1	100.0%
Pre-College	N=176	55.1	44.9	100.0%
Other	N=4	25.0	75.0	100.0%
Total	N=373	46.1	53.9	100.0%

Appraisal of the demographic data reveals that a majority of the professional-managerial groups was unemployed at the time of the survey, while over half of the skilled and semi-skilled group were employed (Table 31). One reason for the unemployment of the former group is found in Table 32a. Over half of the group, whose fathers are employed in professional-managerial occupations, pursued a pre-college curriculum. From this it may be inferred that many of these unemployed subjects were attending a college or university at the time of the survey.

Table 32b shows that 82 percent of those subjects who took a vocational course in high school came from families where the father was employed in a skilled or semi-skilled occupation. In addition, 58 percent of those subjects who pursued a general high school curriculum came from the same parental background. Over 64 percent of this group was employed at the time of the survey.

Finally, an interesting point is evident, in both Tables 32a and b, that is, a substantial percentage (40%) of the skilled-semi-skilled group took a pre-college curriculum.

In summary, the data suggests that the subjects who come from families with professional background are encouraged to prepare themselves in high school for a college education. Subjects whose fathers are employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, in contrast, take a general or vocational curriculum and seek employment after completing high school requirements. An exception to the above is evidenced in that a substantial percentage of the skilled-semi-skilled group do prepare themselves for a college education.

Table 33. The Area of Work of Subjects Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by their Father's Occupation.

Area of Work	Father's Occupation								
	Professional-Managerial			Skilled-Semi-Skilled			Total		
	Latest Job N=157	Second Latest Job N=117	Other Jobs N=116	Latest Job N=186	Second Latest Job N=136	Other Jobs N=132	Latest Job N=343	Second Latest Job N=253	Other Jobs N=248
Denver Central	40.8	45.3	50.9	40.9	41.9	36.4	40.8	43.5	43.1
Western Mountain	10.2	13.7	10.3	4.8	8.8	10.6	7.3	11.1	10.5
Navajo Trail	3.8	3.4	6.0	2.7	2.9	0.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Arkansas Valley	18.5	17.9	18.1	15.1	16.2	18.9	16.6	17.0	18.5
South Platte	11.5	9.4	6.0	14.5	12.5	17.4	13.1	11.1	12.1
Outisde Colorado	15.3	10.3	8.6	22.0	17.6	16.0	18.9	14.2	12.5
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34. The Industry of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by their Father's Occupation.

Industry	Father's Occupation								
	Professional-Managerial			Skilled-Semi-Skilled			Total		
	Latest Job N=156	Second Latest Job N=117	Other Jobs N=118	Latest Job N=177	Second Latest Job N=135	Other Jobs N=139	Latest Job N=333	Second Latest Job N=251	Other Jobs N=257
Agriculture	4.9	0.9	6.8	2.3	1.5	5.0	3.3	1.2	5.8
Construction & Mining	3.2	2.6	3.4	5.0	8.1	7.9	4.2	5.6	5.8
Manufacturing (heavy)	1.3	1.7	0.8	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.3
Manufacturing (light)	4.9	1.7	1.7	4.5	7.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.5
Transportation & Communication	2.5	5.1	3.4	7.9	4.4	7.2	5.4	4.8	3.5
Trade: Retail & Wholesale	24.4	33.3	39.8	15.8	22.2	28.8	19.8	27.5	33.9
Business & Service	24/4	27.4	19.5	22.0	22.2	22.3	23.1	24.7	21.0
Non Profit: Hospital Gov't Education	26.9	20.5	16.1	27.1	14.8	11.5	27.0	17.5	13.6
Armed Forces	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.4	0.0
Other, Unknown None	7.1	6.8	8.5	5.6	14.1	8.6	6.3	10.8	8.6
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35. The Occupation of Subjects Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

Occupation	Father's Occupation								
	Professional-Managerial			Skilled-Semi-Skilled			Total		
	Latest Job N=147	Second Latest Job N=119	Other Jobs N=113	Latest Job N=156	Second Latest Job N=129	Other Jobs N=140	Latest Job N=212	Second Latest Job N=244	Other Jobs N=264
Technical-Professional	11.6	4.2	1.8	14.1	7.0	0.0	18.4	5.7	0.7
Managers	3.4	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.8	0.8	5.7
Clerical, Sales Secretarial	40.8	34.5	32.7	26.3	29.5	7.1	47.6	32.4	29.5
Draftsmen, Foremen	4.8	4.2	0.9	7.7	7.0	10.7	9.0	5.7	6.1
Service & Operatives	15.6	25.2	27.4	18.6	24.0	18.6	24.5	25.0	21.6
Laborers	22.4	26.9	36.3	28.9	30.2	37.1	36.8	29.1	35.2
Unknown, None	1.4	1.7	0.0	2.6	0.8	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Analysis of the survey data in terms of the subjects job characteristics revealed that the majority of respondents were employed in the Denver area, across job categories (Table 33). In the professional category a significant influx of subjects, in the direction of the latest job, is noted in the South Platte area. Ostensibly this finding is due to the fact that several large cities are located in this area offering employment.

More importantly, a substantial amount of post-high school emigration is observed in both occupational categories again in the direction of the latest job held. The data show that emigration was more prevelant in the skilled-semi-skilled group. This finding may suggest a partial shortage of employment opportunities in the laboring and draftsmen-foremen occupations (Table 35) for this group forcing them to seek employment in other states.

Table 34 indicated, as in the previous analysis, that the majority of the sample was employed mainly by three industries, that is, trade, retail

and wholesale; business and service; and non-profit hospital, government, and education. In both occupational groups a decrease in the direction of the latest job held was noted in the trade, retail and wholesale industries accompanied by an increase in the same direction in the latter two industries. These trends may reflect the subjects' increase in educational attainment for the professional-managerial group and work experience for the skilled and semi-skilled group. This inference is partially supported by the data in Table 35. There the percentage employed on their latest job increases (over other jobs held) in the technical-professional, managerial and clerical occupations and decreases in the craftsmen, foremen, service and operatives, and laborer occupations. However, in both groups a large percentage were employed in the clerical and laborer occupations at the time of the survey.

Table 36. Responses to the Question: Were High School Courses Helpful in Obtaining a Job?

Response	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=140	Skilled Semi-Skilled N=183	Total N=323
Yes	28.6	47.0	39.0
No	71.4	53.0	61.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Turning to the subjects post-graduate school history one finds that over 71 percent of the professional-managerial group felt that their high school curriculum was not helpful in obtaining employment (Table 36). In fact, a simple majority of the skilled-semi-skilled group were of the same opinion.

Table 37. The Number of Schools Attended Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

Number of Schools Attended	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial-N=157	Skilled Semi-Skilled N=203	Total N=360
0	18.5	27.6	23.6
1	56.7	52.2	54.2
2	21.7	17.7	19.4
3	3.2	2.5	2.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As shown in Table 37, a alightly higher percentage of subjects whose fathers are in the professional-managerial class attended some type of school after high school graduation and also attended more schools than those whose father's work at skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Table 38. The Type of School Attended Expresses as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

Type of School	Father's Occupation					
	Professional-Managerial		Skilled-Semi-Skilled		Total	
	Latest School Attended N=128	Earlier Schools Attended N=43	Latest School Attended N=146	Earlier Schools Attended N=46	Latest School Attended N=274	Earlier Schools Attended N=89
Public University	42.2	37.2	24.7	21.7	32.8	29.2
Private University	1.6	7.0	1.4	4.3	1.5	5.6
Public College	23.4	20.9	26.0	19.6	24.8	20.2
Private College	4.7	11.6	6.2	0.0	5.5	5.6
Technical School	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Junior College	10.2	9.3	6.2	17.4	8.0	13.5
Public Vocational	0.8	0.0	2.1	8.7	1.5	4.5
Private Vocational	9.4	2.3	16.4	6.5	13.1	4.5
Extension School	2.3	4.7	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.4
Hospital	2.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.0
Armed Forces School	2.3	7.0	11.6	15.2	7.3	11.2
Company School	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.3	0.4	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This table reveals, as may be expected, that the professional-managerial group pursued higher education in greater numbers than the skilled-semi-skilled group, 42.2 verses 24.7 percent, respectively. However, an exception is found in that more subjects in the skilled and semi-skilled group attended public and private colleges, in the latest school attended, than did subjects in the professional group. Here it may be inferred that many children, whose fathers are employed in skilled occupations, aspire to higher socio-economic occupations than those held by their fathers. Finally, 28 percent of the skilled group attend either a private vocational or armed forces technical school.

Table 39. The Subjects Major Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

Major	Father's Occupation					
	Professional-Managerial		Skilled-Semi-Skilled		Total	
	Latest School Attended N=125	Earlier Schools Attended N=43	Latest School Attended N=144	Earlier Schools Attended N=47	Latest School Attended N=269	Earlier Schools Attended N=90
General	5.6	4.7	6.9	21.3	6.3	13.3
Secretarial	9.6	2.3	11.8	6.4	10.8	4.4
Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barber and Cosmetology	1.6	0.0	6.9	2.1	4.5	1.1
Technical Voc.	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.5	3.3	5.6
Medical Tech. & Nursing	8.0	4.7	6.3	4.3	7.1	4.4
Military	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.4	1.1
Religious	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
Science & Math	18.4	11.6	11.8	8.5	14.9	10.0
Engineering	8.0	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.9
Agriculture & Forestry	3.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Humanities and Language	16.8	30.2	18.1	23.4	17.5	26.7
Social Science	14.4	11.6	13.9	6.4	14.1	8.9
Business	9.6	11.6	4.9	4.3	7.1	7.8
Physical Education	1.6	9.3	2.1	0.0	1.9	4.4
Home Economics	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.1
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The data of Table 39 indicate several trends in the major courses subjects took in post-graduate studies. For example, a third of the professional group took a humanities and language curriculum in earlier schools attended. This figure drops abruptly to less than 17 percent in latest school attended with over 18 percent pursuing a science and math course.

In the skilled and semi-skilled group over 44 percent took a general or humanities and language curriculum in earlier schools. This figure decreased almost by half in the latest school attended with more subjects (over 37%) pursuing secretarial, science and math and social science courses.

It appears that after completing high school, and perhaps obtaining some experience, subjects' education/vocational interests become crystalized and more practical and applied in nature.

Table 40. The Degree Status of Subjects Expressed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by their Father's Occupation.

Degree	Father's Occupation					
	Professional-Managerial		Skilled-Semi-Skilled		Total	
	Latest School Attended N=120	Earlier Schools Attended N=40	Latest School Attended N=143	Earlier Schools Attended N=43	Latest School Attended N=262	Earlier Schools Attended N=87
None	22.5	90.0	32.9	69.8	28.2	75.9
Still in School	67.5	0.0	47.6	0.0	56.9	4.6
Graduate-no degree	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
Certificate	5.0	5.0	11.2	16.3	8.0	10.3
Diploma	2.5	2.5	4.2	2.3	3.4	2.3
Other	1.7	2.5	2.8	11.6	2.3	6.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

At the time of the survey a majority of the professional group was still in school, (Table 40) ostensibly a four year college since the subjects completed high school two and a half years prior to filling out the

questionnaire. Less than half of the skilled group was still in school at the time of the survey, however, twice as many subjects in this group, as in the professional group, had received a certificate indicating they had completed a secretarial, barber and cosmetology, technical-vocational course, etc. at this time (Table 39).

Table 41. The Reason Subjects Left Their Job Listed as a Percentage of the Total Respondents Classified by Their Father's Occupation.

Reason for Leaving	Father's Occupation					
	Professional-Managerial		Skilled Semi-Skilled		Total	
	Latest School Attended N=121	Earlier Schools Attended N=40	Latest School Attended N=140	Earlier Schools Attended N=47	Latest School Attended N=261	Earlier Schools Attended N=87
None	0.8	2.5	3.6	8.5	2.3	5.7
Still at School	67.8	0.0	47.9	0.0	57.1	0.0
Financial	5.0	7.5	5.0	21.3	5.0	14.9
Graduated	8.3	7.5	14.3	10.6	11.5	9.2
Go to Service	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.3	0.8	2.3
Ill Health	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Temporary	0.8	5.0	0.7	2.1	0.8	3.4
Grades Inadequate	1.7	17.5	2.9	6.4	2.3	11.5
Transferred or moved	0.8	25.0	1.4	10.6	1.1	17.2
Dissatisfaction	5.8	12.5	7.1	12.8	6.5	12.6
Marriage	2.5	5.0	2.9	0.0	2.7	2.3
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0
Offered Job	1.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.1
Family Difficulties	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Completed Training	0.8	2.5	7.9	12.8	4.6	8.0
Other	2.5	12.5	3.6	8.5	3.1	10.3
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 41 supports preceeding tables by showing that the majority of the sample was still in school at the time of the survey. However, of those who left school substantially more subjects in the skilled group (14.3%) have graduated from the most recent school than in the professional group (8.3%). Appraisal of the reasons for leaving earlier schools attended reveals that many more subjects in the professional group left earlier

schools attended because of poor academic performance (17.5%) than in the skilled group (6.4%). In this group lack of finances was the primary reason given for leaving earlier schools attended. Apparently after working for a period of time or through other means of gaining necesary funds, these subjects were able to solve their financial problems because only 5 percent found it necesaary to leave the latest school attended for financial reasons.

Table 42. Responses to the Question: If there had been a school offering vocational classes in your hometown area when you graduated, would you have attended such a school if it had offered courses in which you were interested?

Response	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=168	Skilled Semi-Skilled N=196	Total N=354
Yes, wanted to attend such a school.	8.3	14.8	11.8
Yes, it would have cost less.	8.3	10.7	9.6
Yes, wanted to stay home while attending school.	4.2	3.6	3.8
No, wanted to attend school away from home.	3.4	6.6	6.0
No, not interested in further schooling.	6.0	9.7	8.0
No, wanted to attend college.	62.5	41.8	51.4
Other	5.4	12.8	9.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Regarding subjects interest and attitudes after completing high school, information in Table 42 supports the trend shown throughout the snalysis forsubjects whose fathers are employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations to have more interest in vocational training and less interest in higher education than the groups whose father's occupations is classified as professional-managerial.

However, as found in a previous table, a large percentage of the skilled group (41.8%) desired a college education. This may reflect the national emphasis on further education as well as parental and peer group influence.

Table 43. Responses to the Question: As you plan for your occupational future do you have a preference for:

Response	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=168	Skilled Semi-Skilled N=197	Total N=365
Working with ideas?	11.3	9.6	10.4
Doing technical work?	7.1	9.6	8.5
Some phase of business?	13.7	15.8	14.8
Some phase of agriculture?	6.0	1.5	3.6
Professional occupations?	21.4	16.2	18.6
Social Service occupations?	16.7	15.8	16.2
The fine arts?	2.4	2.5	2.5
Occupations centered around home & family?	6.0	13.7	10.1
Not given sufficient thought.	8.9	8.6	8.8
Other	6.5	6.6	6.6
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Subjects in the professional groups expressed slightly more occupational interest in the professional occupations than the skilled group, although this alternative received the highest percentage of responses in the skilled group supporting the thesis that a large part of this group is interested in improving their occupationsl status (Table 43). Secondly, the skilled group were substantially more interested in occupations centered around the home and family than the professional group. It is suggested that this finding reflects the female interests of this group. Both groups, aeemed about equally interested in pursuing business and social service occupations.

Table 44. Responses to the Question: As you see your present situation, how much higher education or technical training would you like to have?

Response	Father's Occupation		
	Professional-Managerial N=164	Skilled Semi-Skilled N=185	Total N=349
Short Vocational course	11.0	14.6	12.9
One year of vocational schooling	3.0	9.2	6.3
Two years of vocational schooling	4.9	7.6	6.3
Four years of college or complete college	74.4	58.4	65.9
No additional schooling desired	6.7	10.3	8.6
Total Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 44 shows that well over half of both groups desired a four year college education, with a somewhat greater percentage of the professional group expressing this opinion. Less interest was given in pursuing additional schooling by the skilled than by the professional group. Finally, the skilled-decidedly, was more interested in vocational training two and a half years after completing high school.

Summary of the Father's Occupation Analysis

The following is a summary of the findings of a re-analysis of the sample survey data employing the father's occupation of the subjects as a differentiating characteristic.

Appraisal of the demographic attributes of the subjects revealed that a majority of the professional-managerial group were unemployed at the time of the survey (Table 31). Many of these subjects pursued a pre-college curriculum during high school (Table 32a) and, as shown in Table 40, were attending a college or univeristy, ostensibly a four year school when the survey was administered. In contrast, a majority of the skilled and semi-skilled group were employed in January, 1966. Though only 11 percent of this group took a vocational curriculum, over 80 percent of these subjects came from families where the father was employed in a skilled or semi-skilled occupation. Over 55 percent of the subjects who took a pre-college course had fathers who were employed in professional-managerial occupations. These findings suggest the result of parental influence, direct or indirect, upon the occupational choices of their children. Interestingly, Table 32b revealed that a substantial percentage of subjects (40%) in the skilled group took a pre-college curriculum.

In considering the work history of the sample, it was noted that the majority of respondents were employed in the Denver area across job categories (Table 33). Of greater importance was the finding of a substantial amount of post-high school emigration in both occupationsl groups, but slightly more in the skilled group, from the earliest to latest job held in the direction of the latest job held.

Finally, Table 34 indicated that as subjects moved from other jobs to their latest job held in the trade, retail, and wholesale as well as the agriculture and mining industries, fewer of them continued employment in these industries. This was in contrast to an increase in the number of subjects employed in the business and service as well as non-profit industries. These trends may be a function of the subjects' increase in educational attainment and/or additional work experience.

Neither occupational group felt that their high school curriculum was helpful in obtaining employment (Table 36). This was especially true of the professional group, more than half of which attended colleges and universities (Table 38). However, slightly more subjects in the skilled group attended public and private colleges, in the latest school attended, than in the professional group. Here it was inferred that many children, whose father's occupation was classified as skilled or semi-skilled aspired to higher status (socio-economic) occupations than those held by their fathers. Finally, a substantially larger number of subjects in the skilled group attended a private vocational or armed forces school than in the professional group.

The data of Table 39 suggested the inference that after subjects have completed high school and perhaps obtained some work experience, their educational/vocational interests become crystalized, that is, more practical and applied in nature. For example, over a third of the professional group took a humanities and language curriculum in their earlier attended schools. This figure dropped to 17 percent in the latest school attended with 18 percent of the group pursuing a science and math course.

Concluding the summary of the subjects' school history, it was found

that the majority of the sample was still in school at the time of the survey (Table 41). However, of those subjects who left school more of the skilled group (14.3%) than the professional group (8.3%) have graduated from their most recently attended school, ostensibly a vocational-technical school. Other reasons given for leaving school were poor academic performance and lack of finances. The former was given for leaving earlier schools attended more often (17.5%) by the professional group than by the skilled group. However, only 2 percent of the professional group left their latest school for this reason possibly indicating increased achievement motivation either peraonally induced or family influenced. Financial reasons for leaving earlier attended schools were most often given by subjects in the skilled group. This figure also substantially decreases for the latest school attended group.

Turning, in conclusion, to the subjects' post-high school interests and attitudes, the data (Table 42) confirms the hypothesis that subjects whose fathers are employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations have more interest in vocational training and less interest in higher education than their counterparts in the professional group. An exception is found, however, in that a large percentage (41.8%) of the skilled group desired a college education.

When asked for their future occupational preference (Table 43) slightly more professional groups subjects than skilled indicated a preference for professional occupations, however, this preference received the highest percentage of responses from the skilled group supporting previous findings that a substantial proportion of this group desire a college education and the upward socio-economic mobility associated with it.

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